

## The Moral Power of Disunionists.

Who are the disunionists, and what are they? What is it that gives them so much omnipotence before this nation? How comes it that we are able to speak with a voice that is echoed like peals of rolling thunder through every cavern of the slave prison of the South? How is it that this handful of men and women, are able to flash their lightning truth down among the horrors of Slavery, more terrible than consuming fire? Has any body ever thought of it? Have the abolitionists themselves ever thought of it? Are you conscious of the omnipotence you possess? Have you, as you have seen the alarm of the Slave Power, the alarm of Bennett's Herald, the New York Globe, the New York press generally, and the New England press too, and Andover Seminary, and Captain Rynders and his pious company, have the abolitionists ever thought of the mighty powers they thus wield?

And have you never thought whence that power comes? Now, there is an answer, direct to that question. The Slave Power, and it is not bounded North by Mason and Dixon's line,—the Slave Power understands full well that we have hold of that only lever, that only Archimedian instrumentality which is able to move the world—that we have the weapon of almighty truth, the all conquering force of appeal to the conscience and to the heart.

It is only that instrumentality which the slaveholder dreads; for he knows that is an omnipotence against which he can bring no force that will be able to contend successfully. He may bind the snapping thunder-bolt; he may harness it to the electric wires with which you have strung the air, and on which Slavery leaps in lightning on the track of its fugitive slave. (Intense enthusiasm.) He may stay the tides of the ocean in their courses with his embankments, but there is that power in the well-told truth, there is that omnipotence in the voice of the Great Eternal spoken through the Anti-Slavery instrumentality of our land, which he knows full well no weapon he shall be able to bring against it can possibly prosper.

I hope, then, that the Anti-Slavery movement will continue as it is. What though our progress be slow? Is it not sure? But then our progress is not slow? Why? That political instrumentality to which our friend alluded, has been in the full tide of successful operation I know not how many years. And yet what has been its progress? From James G. Birney it fell to Martin Van Buren, to say nothing of the intervening steps; and from Martin Van Buren to an already commenced dictating for Thomas H. Benton, an incorrigible slave-owner, as its next candidate for the Presidency! What has the Slave Power to fear in them? Where would have been the Anti-Slavery enterprise to-day, if the Garrisonians had fallen into their movement? Where would we have been two years ago? Electioneering for Martin Van Buren? Where would we have been to-day? Instead of a Convention like this, creating such alarm that not even the cities at a distance can be quiet, lest we shall strike them with lightning, and they should find themselves wounded to the death,—instead of this, instead of this carrying dismay and terror to the Congress of the United States and to the remotest savannahs of the far South,—instead of this we might have held a one day's Convention to die the people a little, in order to prepare them in 1852 to swallow down Thomas H. Benton or some other iron-hearted slaveholder, as our candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Would our free Soil friends have the Anti-Slavery movement thus disarmed? Would you have us lay our hands in your delirium, and thus be shorn of our omnipotence? My friend White I know would not. And he said he was glad his friend Foster would not sacrifice his principles. There are those in the Free Soil movement who are wiser than some others are, who are yet more zealous than they. There are those who say to us, "In God's name, keep up your moral agitation." I want the Abolitionists to know that the far-seeing among the Free Soil party, I mean those of whom Joshua R. Giddings is a fair representative, say to us, "Stand by your principle; for there is no hope even for the triumph of Free Soil, but in you. Onward, then onward in your way, for the love of God!"

Now then, be encouraged. Why should we be otherwise? Have we not alarmed Henry Clay and the South? Daniel Webster and the North? Are not Professor Stuart, and Dr. Woods, and Dr. Emerson, and the President of Harvard University, William M. Rogers, Dr. Dana of Newburyport, and I know not how many others in Church and State, are they not moved at our presence, and at our motto doings? Do they not tremble? Did not Henry Clay express on the floor of Congress his apprehensions that not even the New York mob and Andover Theological Seminary together would be able to insure the salvation of his favorite institution? What more could we ask? Why? The Almighty does not more certainly hold the winds in the hollow of his hand, than you hold the hearts and the hands of this nation. And the reason is, because you still have faith in truth, and confidence in the voice of the omnipotent God. It was before that power, and that alone, when the twelve fishermen went forth, commissioned with the salvation of the world, that Jewish superstition and Pagan degradation stood against; and in a very short period it overshadowed the earth, and Rome, proud mistress of the nations, seated on her seven hills, bowed in humble submission before the cross of Bethlehem's stable-born babe. But it was then and there the Church took counsel of the wisdom of this world, and went to "converting State street" and Wall street and the pockets of men; and the result was, a universal declination. And the Church has never recovered from that fatal fall. So shall it be with us. Go and unite your destinies with any political party, and there shall be joy in the South and glee in hell, while the angels shall sit down in sackcloth. It is only while you stand firm to the doctrines, to the noble principles of inflexible justice and unbending right, that you are thus almighty. It is only thus that you shall cover your faces with confusion, and yourselves with a glorious immortality.—Speech of P. Pillsbury, at N. E. Convention.

**IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN LITERATURE.**—The literary of Boston are about to start a new paper in the style of Punch—a paper that is the transcript of all the wit of England, and which has over a thousand correspondents, the cream of whose jokes is skinned from the milk of fancy.

## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR IT.—THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE INHABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING BURNED IN THEIR BEDS.—Burke.

Salem, Ohio, August 17, 1850.

THE EDITOR is obliged to hurry away to the Litchfield meeting before this number goes to press. Readers must not be surprised, therefore, if they discover marks of haste in the arrangement and filling up of the paper.

## Texas and New Mexico.

President Fillmore, on the 6th inst., transmitted to Congress an important message upon the question of the boundary between New Mexico and Texas, and the threats of the latter to enforce her claims by violence. Mr. Fillmore re-affirms the position of his predecessor, in language which leaves no room to doubt his meaning or his purpose. The message communicates to the National Legislature the answer of the President to certain intimations and masked menaces contained in the late letter of the Governor of Texas, addressed to his predecessor, on the subject of the boundary, and the demands of Texas in connection with it. The President states that beside the general obligation implied in his oath of office, to maintain the authority of the United States, and the powers which the constitution specifically confers upon him for that high purpose, there are in existence numerous acts of Congress furnishing ample means for the discharge of all duties that may devolve upon him in consequence of disturbances and insurrectionary movements, wherever they may occur, and by whomsoever they may be caused, and he plainly informs Mr. Governor Bell, that if he presumes to carry out his scarcely veiled threat of invading New Mexico, which is occupied and held as a territory of the United States, his duty will require him to order the army to chase him back again, and that he will do it.

But, he says the difficulty is a grave one, to be most carefully treated, and he earnestly calls upon Congress to settle the matter by a joint arrangement with Texas, and if necessary to do so by means of a pecuniary award as indemnity or damages to Texas for the relinquishment of claims she supposes herself to possess.

The Secretary of State also writes a long letter to the Governor of Texas, in defence of the attitude now held and intended to be maintained by the United States, professes the highest respect for the State, and the most earnest wish to avoid and to remove all causes of disagreement with her. Mr. Webster abandons the doctrine of his predecessor that the most easy and practical mode of settling this controversy would be by the admission of New Mexico, as a State, and the consequent institution of a suit in the Supreme Court, for the determination of the boundary question. Mr. Webster thinks the State of New Mexico cannot be admitted at all, without the previous settlement of this dispute, as without that it could not be known what was admitted as a State. All this is precisely the reverse of the officially recorded opinion of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clayton.

The message is very carefully worded and studiously respectful in its terms, but it caused a prodigious fluttering among the Southern extremists. Mr. HOWARD, of Texas, when it was read to the House, declared that the President had drawn the sword on one of the sovereign States of the Union; and he took it upon himself to say that he would never vote for a settlement of the matter in controversy, with the sword suspended over Texas, and while she is denounced as guilty of treason. It was a most unfortunate document. It was a misrepresentation and misstatement of the whole history of the controversy, etc.

Mr. MORSE, of Louisiana, denounced the message as the most extraordinary production of the age. Since the alien and sedition laws, he had never seen so complete an effort aimed at the annihilation of States' rights.

The Southern members held a caucus to consider what should be done in this crisis. At the last account, they had come to no definite conclusion. Meanwhile a bill to settle the disputed boundary has passed the Senate, 30 to 20, the Texas Senators voting in its favor. It gives \$10,000,000 to Texas on condition that she relinquishes her claim to the larger part of the disputed territory. It gives Texas a northern boundary, on a parallel with the southern boundary of Missouri, and an extent of country which reaches some eight hundred miles north and south, and about six hundred miles east and west—sufficient territory to form an Empire.

CLAY'S POSITION.—The Southern Press assigns Henry Clay a pose which our Free Soil friends will hardly think him qualified to fill; and yet we can easily see why the out-and-out friends of slavery are disgusted at his efforts to sit on two stools. The Press says:

Henceforth no man can doubt where HENRY CLAY stands—the head and front of the Free Soil faction—animated by the same unflinching courage, the same pertinacity of purpose, the same regal will, the same impatience of all contradiction and all opposition, which have gained him so many friends and admirers, and alienated irretrievably as many more.

MISSOURI.—The recent election in this State has probably resulted in a temporary triumph of the Whigs, the Democrats being divided into two parties, Benton and Anti-Benton.

## Southern View of the Administration.

Trucking as the Administration necessarily is on questions relating to Slavery, there is consideration in the fact that it is not sufficiently subservient to the Slave Power to satisfy the demands of the extreme South. The dough, soft as it is, is evidently becoming less and less pliable; at least the fierce advocates of Human Bondage do not always succeed in moulding it according to their favorite pattern. The Southern Press, is indignant at the course of the President in relation to New Mexico, thus explains the circumstances and motives which have controlled his action.

When General TAYLOR came into power his mind was probably not perverted, at least on this question. Accordingly, Secretary CALHOUN reiterated the orders of Mr. Maney, to recognize Texas jurisdiction everywhere east of the Rio Grande. This was before Congress assembled. When that body met, when the representatives of the States and Districts assembled together, Mr. SEWELL, like Stanton, appeared also among them—a demagogue, an intriguer, and aspirant. He found in Mr. BISS, the President's Private Secretary and son-in-law, and a Northerner—a man of opinion congenial with his own. With him he frequently met at night in the White House, communicated with President TAYLOR, and obtained his confidence and became his adviser. The President had already been persuaded to modify the order of Mr. CALHOUN, so as to require the officers of the army in New Mexico not to aid Texas, but to be neutral. And a letter had also been written to Mr. CLAY, in October, to promote the views of the New Mexicans. Mr. CLAY was coming to the Senate—he had written an emancipation letter to the people of Kentucky, which augmented that popularity he previously possessed in the North. He was not friendly to General TAYLOR. The latter, therefore, was persuaded to make a higher bid to the North. Mr. CLAY came forward with a plan of compromise that gave the North all the acquired territory, but for the present created but one new State for the North. General Taylor's policy gave the North two new States at once. And for that purpose it was expedient to precipitate not only California, but New Mexico into the Union. It thus became indispensable to reverse the policy before adopted towards Texas, and to west from her enough territory and population to make, with that west of the Rio Grande and New Mexico, a Free Soil State.

And thus was held the humiliating spectacle of two Southerners, Mr. CLAY and Gen. TAYLOR surrounded by Northern supporters, and competing with each other in mutilating and dismembering the South for Northern support.

On the death of Gen. TAYLOR, Mr. FILLMORE ascended to power. He was not of the SEWARD school of Whigs—was not so friendly to Abolitionism or to several other modernisms. Mr. WEBSTER became his Premier, and was also more of an old-fashioned Whig. But on that account they were both liable to denunciation from the new and powerful school. Of themselves, we think, that neither Mr. SEWARD nor Mr. WEBSTER would have written or advised such a paper as this message. But TAYLOR had taken the initiative—he was a Southerner—they were Northerners—how could they dare to do less for the North and for "Freedom" than a Southern President? They could they encounter SEWARD & Co. and the Northern school? And they did.

That Senator Seward was an influential counselor of President Taylor, so far at least as the Territorial questions are concerned, is a fact too well known to be disputed; and it is certainly creditable to him that he wielded his influence in a manner calculated to secure the interests of freedom so far as they were capable of being secured under the present Constitution. It was also creditable to President Taylor (to his sagacity if not to his love of principle) that he listened to such counsel in preference to that which would have made him the unequalled tool of the Slave Power. The fact that a Southern President sought to increase his chances of a re-election by conciliating the North is very significant and encouraging, because it is an unmistakable indication of the change going on in the Public sentiment of the Free States.

DEATH OF LUCRETIA A. COWING.—The Liberator announces the death of Miss Lucretia A. Cowing, of Weymouth, Mass., aged 33.—The National A. S. Standard says: She has been from childhood connected with the Anti-Slavery cause, and so completely identified herself with it that it would be as impossible as ungrateful for the cause's sake, to speak of her without referring to that connection. Those who have known the Boston Fair familiarly for years past will greatly miss in future her pleasant and graceful presence, and her unobtrusive but efficient and powerful aid. The death of a young, gifted, and cultivated woman like Miss Cowing whose youth and energies have been laid freely upon the altar of the Anti-Slavery cause, should prompt us to heed and profit by the lesson on which such a life as hers teaches. If in the make-believe and frivolous world about us it is rare to see a woman at the age when usually lighter matters are the objects of life, give herself unreservedly to a purpose which can only give in return a sense of duty performed, so we may renew our faith in, and our devotion to, a cause which enlists such advocates.

## Do you Hear?

The Baltimore Clipper remarks of the threats of secession from the Union: "What good is to be effected by them? Will they enlarge the boundaries of slavery? Not an inch. Or give greater security to slave property? No. IN FACT THE UNION GIVES ALL THE SECURITY TO SLAVE PROPERTY WHICH IT POSSIBLE. A separation of the States would render it comparatively valueless."

The Clipper is right—its testimony cannot be impeached. We believe the great body of slaveholders, in spite of all that South Carolina may do, will cling to the Union with a death-grasp so long as the North can be kept from repudiating the "guaranties."

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.—On the First Page will be found extracts from various papers, giving some account of Mr. Douglass's late tour at the West, or rather of what befell him at several places where he lectured. Next week we shall give his own report of his journeyings and labors from The North Star.

## EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says: "Mr. Rhett's disunion speech came like a bomb shell into the midst of the Southern members, and produced a considerable scattering. Few or none are willing to second his efforts, and most of them thought he damaged the chivalry of the South, and turned resistance into ridicule." The majority of the Southern members understand well enough that disunion would be the death of Slavery, and it is therefore no wonder that they did not relish Rhett's speech.

E. P. Whipple, in his oration before the Literary Society of the Wesleyan University, described the Yankee as the wonderful, keen, calculating, restless and protean-minded man, who, fall where he may, falls cat-like on his feet, and looks about him with an air that seems to say: "Gentlemen, behold the smartest man in all creation, who, among other things, can beat you at the art of being yourselves." He is neither Irish nor English, nor French nor German, but a bit of them all, and ready to absorb them all.

The Salem Quarterly Meeting of Friends, held at New Lisbon on Seventh day last, was unable to agree upon persons suitable to act as Representatives to the Yearly Meeting, and will consequently not be officially represented in that body. The question that divided the sentiment of the meeting is intimately related to the Reforms of the day.

Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, in a recent speech in the Senate, had the good sense to declare, that the agitation of the subject of Slavery as a moral question would never be ended until the tongues of men were silenced or their minds paralyzed. The politicians of the country may as well receive this as a "fixed fact," and cease to urge plans of compromise with a view to stop agitation.

Hon. S. A. Eliot, formerly Mayor of Boston, and the author of the famous congratulatory letter to Webster from his "retainers," has been nominated by the Whigs as a candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of the dodger Windthrop to the Cabinet.

The New York Day Book asserts that "slavery makes a peaceable, industrious, and generally contented citizen of the negro—while freedom simply makes him a loafer and a thief." The father of lies could not invent a bigger whopper than that, nor a more stupid one.

COUNT MINASOTA's commission have settled the details of a plan for the defence of Cuba. It involves an increased expenditure of \$82,400,000, which is to be raised by loan, and this is to be paid by increasing the Cuba taxes 50 per cent.

Henry Clay while making a speech in Philadelphia, the other day, to a mass of his friends assembled in the street, was interrupted by the driver of an omnibus, who tried to force his vehicle through the crowd but was prevented. Mr. Clay exclaimed, "That omnibus I left at Washington didn't get through!" whereupon there was vociferous cheering and laughter.

The First of August was celebrated at Providence, as we learn from the Mirror, by a fine-looking procession, attended with music and appropriate banners, paraded the streets on horse back in carriages, and on foot. The whole affair passed off pleasantly.

The Lowell American mentions the fact that Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany, in an address at Dartmouth College, pronounced an eulogy on Daniel Webster, and adds: "It is just such men as Daniel Webster whom the Rev. Dr. condemns to perdition, in gross, every Sabbath day." True.

The Fountain (a Temperance paper) says that for twenty years previous to his death, Gen. Taylor was a strict teetotaler. He caused Temperance Societies to be formed and Temperance papers to be distributed among the Soldiers. We are glad to hear it.

The editor of the Freeman's Journal, (Bishop Hughes's paper,) says, that of every one hundred Roman Catholic children educated in the public schools of the United States, ninety-eight may be set down as a clear and certain gain to the devil! What a religion must that be which cannot live under the influence of Free Schools!

Calvin Fairbank (the man who was imprisoned in the Kentucky Penitentiary for aiding the escape of Lewis Hayden from Slavery) says in the Liberator that while he was lecturing recently at Spencer, Mass., a company of rowdies, mostly "Sons of Temperance," disturbed the meeting by rude noises and threw at him about four quarts of beans!

NORTH CAROLINA, long a Whig State, has elected a Democratic Governor and Legislature. Reason: the slaveholders (or the noisiest part of them,) have more confidence in the fidelity of the Democratic party to the peculiar institution than in that of the Whigs under the present administration.

John Van Buren in a letter to Binghampton, N. Y., says:—"At a moment when northern men are guilty of the most startling treachery to the cause of freedom, the steadfastness of Governor Seward deserves high praise."

Buchanan, it is said, is in high gloe, considering his nomination to the Presidency by the Democratic party as certain. Cass and his friends, however, don't yet give it up.

Cyrus M. Burlingame, Editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman, has gone to his native town, Plainfield, Ct., to spend a few weeks. His pen, however, will still be employed for the benefit of the Freeman's readers.

## The Randolph Meeting.

RANDOLPH, Aug. 10th, 1850.

DEAR OLIVER: I am under the great tent in an Anti-Slavery Convention. It is Saturday, and a goodly number called from ten miles around, are listening with earnest attention to striking and pointed remarks from J. W. Walker, going to show that abolitionists in reaching the destruction of slavery and of all opinions customs, and institutions that cannot exist except by enslaving men, are seeking to bring human beings into harmony with one another and with the great Eternal Mind. A. K. Foster is in town, but having rode 24 miles this morning, will not be present till the afternoon. Parker Pillsbury is not yet arrived, but a deep and abiding impression is being made.

It is now 3 P. M., several resolutions have been presented by the Business Committee, strong and pertinent ones. One of them refers to fugitive Slaves. Abby is now speaking to convincing effect respecting the rendition of such fugitives. She is showing that all members of churches and priests who vote for or take political office mean to return fugitive slaves and to fine all who aid slaves to freedom \$500. A member of a Methodist Church comes forward to vindicate his sect. He says the members of his church, are not sworn to return the fugitive; yet he says they are sworn to support the Constitution, and that the Constitution requires us to return runaway slaves! But Abby in her usual earnest way, is showing him and all the praying, church-going allies of slave breeders, their perjury and hypocrisy. Now a member of the Disciple Church is trying to show that the Bible and the God of the Bible require to North to give up fugitive slaves.

I, P. M. There are not less than 2500 persons at this meeting. There was a deep feeling of excitement at the close of the forenoon meeting. We adjourned at 12 1-2, and instantly the great congregation formed into many groups of men and women, here and there, to talk over the great question of slavery in reference to the Bible and the Constitution, to the political and ecclesiastical parties. Such a scene as is now being enacted! It would do your heart and the hearts of all abolitionists good to look into this tent and see and hear! It would nerve their hearts to higher resolves and actions in the cause of freedom. The energy of voice, and gesture demonstrates the eager energy of the spirit within. I delight to see and feel that the public mind is deeply excited, roused, racked as by a moral earthquake. Truly is Anti-Slavery the test question of Church and State, of Religion and politics of the Bible and the Constitution.

Now the scene is changed. Groups are formed all about the tent to eat a lunch, for instead of taking people to their houses to dine, they brought food to the tent and have spread it out here and there, making the seats, tables; and men, women and children are gathered around this food in groups and are eating, talking and laughing. It is a pleasant scene and much more to the comfort and improvement of the strangers from abroad, and of the people of the place. It enables the abolitionists to interchange thoughts and feelings with one another and to cultivate reciprocal affection and friendship.

4 P. M. Soon after the opening of the meeting this afternoon, Parker Pillsbury came in and took the platform and is now speaking on the Union, showing that it is a mere fiction and never did have and never can have any existence, in spirit and interest; that not even God can unite the North and South, for in the nature of things no such union can exist for one moment. He is now showing the true position of the Free Soilers, that they are in some States the worst enemies Anti-Slavery has to meet; worse than Whig or Democrats, inasmuch as they sustain slavery under a profession of Anti-Slavery.

It is thought that more than 3500 people have been present to-day. Many persons are present from Randolph. There is a Presbyterian Church and a Disciple Church in this town. There have been at the Anti-Slavery meeting more than ten times as many as have been present at both the others. Indeed the Churches here are nearly broken up, as sectarian organizations. Thank God! No greater obstacles exist to the coming in of the dispensation of Universal Love and Brotherhood. It is certain Anti-Slavery has met no greater enemy than these church organizations, backed up as they are by a Bible and a God that, as they say, sanction the enslavement of human beings. And they are right, if the Bible and God may set aside the self-evident truth of our nature that all men are created free, with an inalienable right to liberty.

This has been a great meeting—such as probably Randolph never saw before. It will powerfully affect this town and vicinity. The exercises has been peculiarly impressive, and calculated to arouse the conscience and heart into energetic and right action. We have worshiped God to-day in spirit and in truth—not indeed in senseless songs and prayers and sermons, designed to sustain a dogma or a sect, but in efforts to redeem three millions of men, women and children from the whips and chains of slavery, welded and welded by Republican and religious hands. We worshipped God by singing anti-slavery songs, by talking anti-slavery talk, by selling anti-slavery books, by raising anti-slavery funds; by kindling anti-slavery sympathy and creating anti-slavery sentiment. It has been a good day for our own souls, and brought us nearer to man and nearer to God.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. One word about the Pic Nic at Berlin on the 3d inst. It was held according to notice in a grove on the farm of Adina Silvers. Many parents and children were present.—There were over three hours talk respecting the relations that children bear to the abolition of slavery, war, intemperance and other evils, and to the cause of human progress. We had one hour of delightful enjoyment of our social affections and sympathies. Ample provisions

of plain food were made for all. I attend no meetings in which more decided impressions for freedom, peace and all good are made. I love the society of children, and to lead them to the spirit and practice of goodness. H. C. W.

## Anniversary of the Portage Society.

MARLBORO, Aug. 11th, 1850.

BROTHER JOHNSON: The Portage Anti-Slavery Society has just closed its first anniversary in Randolph. The audience on Sunday was unusually large, and the discussions a noble and interesting. J. W. Walker demonstrated that anti-slavery action is genuine Christianity; A. K. Foster convicted the pro-slavery, Sabbath-lauding community of gross hypocrisy, in crying "Sabbath breaker" at the abolitionists, while they elevated Taylor to the Presidency for pouring out human blood in rivers on their sacred day; H. C. Wright, as usual, called up the Free-soilers and pro-slavery theologians to say their catechism, both "shorter" and "longer." In the afternoon all hearts were gladdened by Parker Pillsbury's advent among us, and we were particularly gratified to find him able, after the fatigue of his long journey, to give us a short but interesting address. Officers for the ensuing year are:

LEWIS MORGAN, Marlboro, President.  
MARTIN EASON, Bridgfield, Vice Presidents.  
C. C. BERRY, Dorfield, Secretary.  
M. R. ROBINSON, Marlboro, Secretary.  
CHAS. K. HARMAN, Randolph, Treasurer.  
Cynthia Price, Randolph, K. G. Thomas, Marlboro, Wm. Steadman, Randolph, Cordelia S. Snally, Editha Walsworth, Jacob Stauder, Marlboro, Counsellors.

The following resolutions, reported by the Business Committee, were adopted:

1. Resolved, That in view of the efforts being made in Congress and elsewhere to give greater force to the Constitutional provision for the return of fugitive slaves; we feel it incumbent upon us to speak with great plainness our views on this subject, we therefore distinctly affirm, that all men have a birth-right to liberty, and that any or all laws, whether emanating from political or religious organizations, that deny this truth, or call upon us to aid in the return of the fugitive from slavery, are absolutely null and void;—and furthermore declare that we will resist every attempt on the part of the slave power to carry a fugitive from our midst into slavery, and hereby invite all who are now in slavery, or may have made their escape, if need shall be, to throw themselves into our arms and houses for protection, and we pledge ourselves that come what may—loss of property, or even life—we will give them, husbands or children.

2. Resolved, That the experiment of uniting slavery and liberty, love and hatred, truth and falsehood, after having had a trial of more than seventy years in this government and nation, has proved a failure, and demonstrated the truth of inspiration, that between Christ and Belial, Righteousness and unrighteousness there is no concord.—We therefore avow ourselves Disunionists;—endorsing the principle of the Am. A. S. Society—"No union with Slaveholders."

3. Resolved, That as the Apostle gloried in a preached gospel, whether it was preached in a land of love or hatred, so we rejoice that disunion is preached in the North to secure liberty and in the South to secure the protection of Slavery. Thanking God that for any and every cause a dissolution of Union is sought; feeling assured that in the separation of the States composing this Confederacy the liberty of the slave is secured and our efforts realized.

4. Resolved, That while we avow our want of confidence in the popular religion of this nation, guilty as it is of supporting slavery in its worst form, we nevertheless rejoice to know that some of the Churches are awakening from their guilty slumbers and speaking words of truth and sobriety to the consciences of the people.

5. Resolved, That feeling deeply interested in the Temperance cause, it is with indignation that we have seen the action of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance on the admission of colored men; and we declare our conviction, that that Order is inimical to the cause of liberty and freedom every where. At the same time those Divisions that oppose and resist the unrighteous course of the National Division have our earnest sympathy in refusing to submit to this infernal prejudice against color.

6. Resolved, That while the cause in which we are engaged is every where denounced by a slave-holding Church and Government as infidel, we continue to rejoice that our objects aims and measures have the full sanction of our consciences and the approval of Christ and his gospel.

Abby K. Foster presented the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, those who join, or having joined, remain in the Government of the United States, knowing what its pledges to the slaveholders in regard to the escaping slaves are, engage intelligently to give the slave no protection, or violating that engagement, agree to pay the legal penalty; therefore

Resolved, That such persons when oppressed by the fines imposed on them by the Supreme Court, should remember that they are suffering under their own laws and are reaping the seed of their own sowing; therefore

Resolved, That if we would repeal such laws by building up a public sentiment which shall render them null and void, we must utterly abjure the Constitution on which they are based, by withdrawing from it all sanction and support.

The following, by H. C. Wright, were also adopted.

Resolved, That slaves owe no service or obedience to their masters, and whatever book, or constitution, Church or States, says that they do, utters a falsehood, and ought to be regarded and treated as such.

Resolved, That it is our duty to induce slaves to escape from their masters, and to enlighten their slaves in regard to their own right to liberty and to the injustice of their masters—and that every man and woman who refuses to shelter the fugitive slave, and who would aid his recapture, is a traitor to man and to God.

M. R. ROBINSON, Secretary.